

HELPED SAVE THE FLAG. Eketch of the Active Service of the 14th N. Y. H. A.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Having waited for some of my old comrades to say something about the 14th N. Y. H. A., I have decided to give the details of some of the regiment's field service, hoping others of my old comrades will write more.

The regiment was recruited principally from the Counties of Yates, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Mouroe, though nearly every part of the State was represented. Recruiting commenced as early as June, 1863. The organization was completed, Jan. 4, 1864. The following April it was assigned to the Ninth Army Corps, Gen. Burnside commanding joining the corps at Warrenton Junction, Va.

On the second day of May it marched to the Rapidan, after halting at Brandy Station until the last trains were sent over the road to Alexandria. We crossed the Rapidan about 2 o'clock a. m. of May 6, and were assigned to the duty of holding the ford. About noon of that day we were sent forward, arriving at the battleground of the Wilderness early in the atternoon. We left Courthouse, from the 14th to the 17th.

The first platoon of my company (G) was through mud so deep we had to put our taking the colors of the 26th S. C.

2 relieved the Second Corps on the Petersburg front, the regiment occupying Fort Haskell and Fort Steadman, where it remained until March 25, 1865, subject meanwhile to daily losses from the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery.

The day of March 25 had not yet dawned of Fort Steadman, and when discovered had already passed the line. Beset on all sides and hemmed in the regiment fought des- | the reading. perately an enemy whose whereabouts could only be determined by the flash of muskets. every possible inlet and over the breast- I wish to correct, works. Still, our band yielded not, but from one bomb-proof to another contested bothy every inch of ground.

At this time it was still so dark that in the fort it was impossible to distinguish features, and to the calls for officers and comrades the enemy answered, while it tairly hailed musket-balls, and in the handto-hand fight the butt of the musket and bayonet were freely used.



GEN. BURNSIDE.

Only when completely overpowered and success was impossible did the remnant of the carrison cut their way through and re- view of the fort watched from the decks the this position on the night of the 7th, array- join the regiment, then in Fort Haskell. fight from the firing of the first rebel gun ing at Nye Run on the 11th. We took an Again and again did the enemy's intautry about 6 o'clock a. m. to the closing scene at active part in the battle of Spotisylvania attempt to capture this fort, but each time 2 p. m. were repulsed with heavy loss.

After having been there engaged over five on the picket-line 48 hours without relief, hours, the regiment, supported by the 57th and three days without rations. How weil | Mass, and 3d Md., charged down upon the do I remember those three hungry days, and | works captured by the enemy, draying them also of volunteering to go back to Head- out of batteries 10 and 11 and recapturing ment of the coming struggle. quarters after we were relieved, wading Fort Steadman, with many prisoners; also,



SPOTTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE.

in Gen. Leslie's Brigade.

a severe enfilleding fire of both musketry | Prisons at Wa-hington.

We supported the 5th Mass, battery at by such a slim show as the Invalid Corps 15, and about 5 p. m. on June 17 charged city. leading his battalion in the charge. Col. and Spencer were wounded; Maj. Reynolds, Capts. Pemberton and Jones, Lieuts. Thompson, Coglan, Paffard, Sayder and Norton had no further use for him.

taken prisoners, with 113 enlisted men. from sharpshooters and artillery, until July mustered out.



KNEE DEEP.

30, when we had the honor to lead in the assault on the crater, being the first to plant the colors on the rebel works, capturing one stand of rebel flags. Here Col. Marshall, Lieuts. Faass and Wing were taken prisoners; Lieut. Hartley, killed; Lieuts. Curtis and Service, wounded, and a loss of 37 enlisted men.

On the 15th of August we moved to the left, occupying the line in front of Fort Hell. The 19th we moved to the Weldon Railroad and took an active part in the engagements of that day and the 21st. Maj. Randall, Capt. Jones, Lieuts. Shubert and Jewett were wounded. In the engagement Aug. one sister 67, and another 29. The cost of upon to stick to me, as I had them sev-19 the colors fell five times, the bearers be- prosecuting the family and keeping it in eral times before with me on like expediing shot, and each time were seized and prison has been over \$10,000. carried forward. The loss in enlisted men

was 45. We took part in the battle of Poplar Grove Church, where Lieuts, Backus and Eddy were wounded and 20 enlisted men lost, We were engaged at Pegram Farm Oct. 2, and took part in the reconnoissance on Boydton plank road, and the 26th moved forward in line-of-battle as far as Hatcher's Run, and supported Crawford's Division, of the Fifth

In this the regiment sustained no loss. On Nov. 29 we moved to the right, and Dec. K. F.

could our officer get for us. That was the in enlisted men was 229-nearly half of the number engaged. About 5 o'clock a. m. on Leaving Spottsylvania, we marched to the April 3 we moved forward, occupying Peters- landing and disembark your troops. We left with the army and forded the North | burg-the first regiment in the city. We Anna River on the 24th, and threw up marched to Wilson's Station, on the south to land below the fort, and at night our gunbreastworks just in season to check the side of the road, remaining there until about boats and transports will pass their batteries. enemy after they had succeeded in driving | April 22, when we were ordered to Washington for consolidation with the Nineteenth We formed the rear-guard of the army as | Corps, to be sent to Texas to meet Johnston's | to refer to it while correcting Comrade it swung around to Cold Harbor, were attacked in the rear about 5 p. m., and wheeled delay caused by consolidation Johnston's

and artillery; three times was it driven out. And here we had some amusement with When Grant ceased speaking, Burbridge adonly to rally and retake its position; and the officers of the Invalid Corps, who wanted dressed him, and said : only under cover of darkness did it give up to put on style by arresting all of our boys the army. In this fight the regiment lost so faithfully helped to protect. But these old 14th boys were not to be captured

Bethesda Church, and held the flank of the made, and the officers of that command army at Cold Harbor. We crossed the concluded to let these battle-worn veterans James River early in the morning of June | alone, and we then had the freedom of the the enemy's works in front of Petersburg. It was here that some of our boys went After meeting with a stubborn resistance | through our "robber," the sutler of our own we captured the works. Ammunition fail- regiment, who never had anything to sell ing, we were driven out with great loss. us except just after pay day. At such times Maj. Hedges was instantly killed while he was sure to be around. The boys had be-

come quite sick of his "loyalty," so they Marshall, Capt. Underhill; Lieuts, Russell | confiscated his supply before he even got his tent set up on Capi ol Hill. He did not bother us any more, for well did he know we

We picketed the country about Washing-After this the regiment lay in the trenches | ton until after Booth, the assassin, was captbefore Petersburg, continually under fire ured, and Aug. 16 received orders to be

We had had connected with us during our time of service 2,800 men, returning to Rochester, N. Y., with only 630 to muster out. I was captured at Fort Steadman March 25, 1865, but managed to make my escape, but was injured. In attempting to jump the ditch in front of the fort I slipped and fell to the bottom, striking my back on an into old stump in the bottom of the ditch. I finally crawled out and rejoined the 1st battalion, and belped in the recapture of Fort Steadman. After that the Surgeon ordered me to the hospital, but at my request he

allowed me to remain with my company. My claim has been before the Pension Office a long time, and by not finding any hospital reports of my injury, I have been subjected to requirements that it is not possible for me to furnish, only in accounting ed me. But I hope the present Congress will legislate to make provision for such cases better than the present laws afford.

I would be pleased to hear from any of my old comrades.-H. S. HART, Co. G, 14th N. Y. H. A.

Lost His Badge.

J. B. Kirk, 730 West Wayne street, Lima, O. writes: "I lost my Prisoners of War badge at Louisville. The badge was the usual metallic badge-Pennsylvania pinand had nine slides on it, as follows : Andersonville, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Camp Sorgium, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, and Goldsboro. The slides were on emeraldgreen ribbon."

fore the Police Justices 130 times for drunkenness or assaults; his father was up 35 times.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption Bronchitis, Catarria, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, GRAND GULF FIGHT.

What a Brigade Commander Thought the 23d Wis. Could Do.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I WAS deeply interested in the perusal of Comrade M. A. Sweetman's communication in your when the enemy, having massed heavily, issue of Aug. 22. His racy description of broke through the lines to the right and left | the different scenes that he saw and participated in during that memorable campaign | way carefully back and quickly, as the dayof Vicksburg makes his article well worth | light was now advancing fast.

But in his description of the battle at

His description of the movements and mathen being met with a shower of balls and | engagement if it could be avoided. shells dropping around the little tug, which at once beat a very hasty retreat, was hardly Grant's tug.

Now, from the way he describes that scene, and from the fact that he did not reach Hard

down the river. My regiment, with its brigade, under Gen. Burbridge's command, and its division, all under Gen. A. J. Smith, reached the landing on the evening of the 28th, and at daysufficient to receive the whole division, the two were thus used.

We took coffee and hardtack, and when half mile or more in advance.

Keeping the middle of the river for a mile

The morning was beautifully clear and calm; not a ripple was on the surface of the water other than made by the moving boats. From the decks of our transports all eyes were eagerly watching for the commence-

The object of having our division on those transports evidently was to laud and take fingers in our boot-straps to hold the boots | Capt. Houghton and Lieut. Pigot were possession of the fort should it capitulate. | the 2d battalion, and in 1865 was in full comon our feet when pulling them out of that wounded; Capt. Foote, As 't Surg. Morse, As the battle progressed, and one after mud! And after getting back one long Lien's, McCall, Lockbruner, Backus, White, another of the batteries from the hill were mile to Headquarters, not one mouthful and Kelsey were taken prisoners. The loss silenced by the gunboats, and as the fire from the fort became less and less frequent, we all expected orders to proceed and land at the fort. But it was not to be. About 11 o'clock Gen. Grant's tug approached us and we expected orders to land. But the General only came to know "if there was a It was this command, consisting of the 10th Signal officer on board." There was, and he Mich, and 9th and 15th Tenn., that surwas taken on board the tug, which returned to its former position above the gunboats. Grant exchanged signals with them. Still, our gunboats kept on moving by the fort and giving it their broadsides, while only every half an hour or so came back at them a defiant shot, which our boats could

For three hours no reply had come from the fort except from that one gun. The flag still waved. It was terribly provoking to us to stand there and know that there was

At last we saw Grant's tug steaming towards us again, and we were sure now of important orders from him. But no shot and shell from the rebel batteries had ever been aimed at us. So Comrade Sweatman was entirely wrong in stating that we or Gen. Grant were "forced to retire."

Grant came up, and calling Gen. Smith, said: "General, you may return to your will march our men across this elbow of It was at this tim- occurred that incident in my army life which has now induced me

When Grant gave this order I was standinto position at the edge of the woods. A command surrendered, and we were debrigade giving way on its left exposed it to | tached to guard the Old Capitol and Carroll | rounded by several officers, among whom was our brigade commander, Gen. Burbridge.

"General, can't we land there to the right its unsupported post and join the rest of strolling around the city viewing what we had of the fort, and below the mouth of the Black,

and take that fort from the rear?" Grant was not 20 feet from us, and we could distinctly hear every word he said. Taking his cigar from his fips, he replied: "Well, possibly we might; but I think it's safer and better to march below, and, crossing the river on our gunboats, take them in the

rear from another direction;" and his tug proceeded to the landing. Then Burbridge spoke to the officer by his side, that was between me and the General.

"I believe, by ---, that I could land there with a single regiment of my brigade and storm and take that fort in half an hour." His brigade was formed by the 19th Ky., 834 Onio, 23d Wis., and the 16th Ind.

"Which one of your regiments could do it, General?" that officer asked. "The 23d Wis., sir," he replied. "I say the 23d Wis., though any of them could do it; but that regiment would go just where

Col. Guppy would order it, and he'd order it to --- if he was ordered to." I then spoke up: "General, you are giving my regiment very high praise, and I fear if you should order it to land there, it would be, indeed, to order them and Col. Guppy

"O, of course," he replied, "I shouldn't order them where I wouldn't go myself." Now, I have related that incident with the pride of an old soldier who feels it to be an honor to have served in any capacity with a regiment whose good qualities were so highly esteemed by its Commanding General.-J.

WAY CLEAR TO RICHMOND. for the death of physicians who have attend- But Sumner's Corps Was Not Allowed to Advance.

W. ANGELL, 23d Wis., Iowa Falls, Iowa.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It seems to me the Second Corps saw some little service. It made something of a record under Sumner on the Peninsula, for it was to his marching before he received orders from Little Mac that the corps arrived at Fair Oaks in time to turn the defeat of Keyes and Casey into a grand victory. Gen. Sumner did not receive the orders to prepare his columns to advance to the assistance of Keyes and Casey until the column was well under way and had advanced several miles.

The morning after Fair Oaks, before the break of day, I was ordered to make a reconnoissance toward Richmond, to see how the land lay. So, picking two men from the One man in Chester, England, has been be | company-although both vere very young, being under 21 years, I selected them because I knew they could be depended ditions. Their names were Fred Johnson and Adolph Kornberger.

Well, we went out the Williamsburg road -or, in other words, to the right or west of tery like that in his family." it. We had some adventures in this region -in the road and field-where a great many vehicles of all kinds that the people had come out from Richmond in to see the Yankees driven into the Chickahominy. But it was with them as with the people from Washington at the first Bull Run battle. They were glad to get on the horses and skedaddle, leaving their carriages, wagons, and all other kinds of traps behind.

To return to the reconnoissance. We went on until we could see the tops of the churchspires in the distance through the woods, which we took to be Richmond, or on the

As it was getting lighter it became advisable for us to get back to report, as some shots had been fired at us by the rebel pickets. We about-faced and picked our

We passed several barns with dead and wounded rebels in. At one a big and fierce Grand Gulf between our gunboats and the | dog came out at us. I told the men not to In less than an hour the fort was completely fortifications, there is a slight mistake as to fire, so one of them stuck his bayonet in surrounded and the enemy swarming in on | the facts, which, though not very important, | him, and the other knecked him in the head with the but of his gun.

We got safe back to Fair Oaks, and I was nuvering of the gunborts during the battle | just giving my report to Gen. Sumner that is correct; but as to the steam tug, on board | it was all clear to Richmond, when an Aidof which was Gen. Grant, going down to re- de-Camp rode up from McClellan and said connoiter after the fort had ceased firing, and | that he should not advance or bring on an

You never saw a wilder man than Gen. Summer was, for we all felt confident that correct; and neither was that part about a | if we had pushed on, and we all felt that transport loaded with soldiers sent down to | way, we would have been in Richmond beinvestigate the condition of affairs and ac- fore night. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon corded the same treatment given to Gen. Gen. McClellan, with the dandy body-guard, rode on to the field. We lay in that swamp through the month

of June until the finest body of men ever Times Landing till 9 o'clock a. m. of April | composing an army were reduced by scurvy 29, he was too late in his arrival to clearly and swamp fever to skeletons and scarecomprehend what had already taken place crows. Yet there was no knocking the there. So he could not judge accurately of fight out of them, as the Seven Days' fight what was going on two miles below him | proved, when Sumner's Second Corps covvered the change of base. At Fair Oaks they received the shock; they countercharged at Peach Orchard; they made the closing in the evening across the railroad track and where the hospital tents stood at break of the 29th were ordered on board two | Savage Station; they received the rebels transport boats lying side by side and firmly and closed the fight at White Oak Swamp; lashed together. One steamer not being were the last to retire at Malvern Hill. And here my story ends.

Was the Col. Pelouze, whose name I saw mentioned a few days ago the Lieut. Pelouze the sun first appeared were cast out into the of the U. S. Engineer Corps that had charge river and slowly floated after the gunboat, of the erection of the first earthworks in as they preceded us in order of battle one- 1861 on the Virginia side of the Potomac, called Fort Seward. I remember him quite well. He was a fine little fellow, and a perfrom the landing we cast anchor, and in full | fect gentleman. He treated the volunteers splendidly.-E. E. Josef, Buffalo, N. Y.

> MORGAN'S LAST RAID. Some of the Incidents Relating to His Sud

den Death at Greenville, Tenn. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I want to give you a story told me by Maj. H. E. Light, of Rochester, N. Y., who served during the war in the 10th Mich. Cav. He commanded a company on the organization and muster of the 10th, but long before his term of service had expired was in command of mand of the regiment, being the senior offi-

The Major is a decidedly pleasing conversationalist, and relates many thrilling incidents while in the Army of the Cumberland, in which his command served much of its time. Gen. Trowbridge, of Detroit, was the first commander of the 10th Cav., he said. rounded Greenville, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1864, and killed and captured Gen. John Morgan and most of his command. Morgan had decided to surprise Stoneman's troops, who were only a few miles away, but a refugee woman whose husband had been killed by the rebels, came on horseback 18 miles that night and gave the Union General the desired information concerning Morgan's plans. Stoneman's command was called together by "boots and saddles," and soon after was

"going for " Greenville, where they arrived but one gun in that fort that dared dely just in the "gray of day." The Johnnies were cooking breakfast, and did not expect their visitors, but the Yankees charged down into the village, captured most of the rebels, ate their prepared meal, then hunted up Morgan and his staff, who were quartered in had surrounded this mansion before the rebel General and other officers of his staff

were aware of it. When Morgan came out of the house it was onto a large veranda on the rear side. It was several feet to the ground. He had been awakened hastily, and after rubbing his eyes and stretching himself at full length he quickly scanned the siluation, and jumped to the ground and ran to a high fence, with a view of making his escape. He was confronted by a native patriot, however, who ordered him to halt, but the General paid no attention to the command, and the soldier fired, the ball passing through Morgan's heart. He fell dead in his tracks.

Morgan was dressed in blue pants, red shirt and had on a bran-new pair of long-legged boots. He wore no hat, not having had any time to prepare his early morning toilet. tired from the place. Morgan had a fine physique, and, as the Major puts it, made a handsome corpse; but this was his last raid. He had terrorized the North, had succeeded in crossing the Ohio River into the Buckeye | front. State, with his command, but was soon captured and put in the penitentiary of that ward, however, and had succeeded in again joining his daring raiders. He was untizan General of the Confederacy, and the loyal people of the North rejoiced exkilled.

Mai. Light was also at Knoxville soon after the siege had been raised and Burnside had repulsed Longstreet. He says Burnside was every inch a hero, and that his troops were of the "true-blue" stripe.

At one time during the siege two ears o corn, a pint of middlings, and a cup of coffee were a day's rations. Just before the siege was raised the General had several hundred mules killed in order to save the corn for the troops, and some of the boys skinned the bides from the animals, using the same for sandals, their shoes having worn out. Kan. regiment, or at least a portion of it," Such suffering had never before, nor has it since, been experienced by Northern troops. East Tennessee was mainly loyal to the North, being the home of "Parson" Brownlow, the great Southern editor-patriota man who was fearless, and whose lovalty to the General Government was never questioned. Maj. Light remained in the service until August, 1865, and was discharged at Memphis .- H. O. FIFIELD, 1st Minn., Menominee, Mich.

Snow's Battery at Malvern Hill.

John J. Gray, Corporal, Battery B, 1st Md., Trainer, Pa., writes: "I wish to thank Comrade Wm. J. Wray for his compliments paid Battery B, 1st Md. L. A., in his article It was this battery that the 23d Pa. supported in the oatfield, and was engaged with the rebel battery across the ravine. This ravine ran past our front, about 200 yards away, and extended past our left flank for some distance. It was lined with sharpshocters, who got in their work on the battery well. In a short time they killed two men and wounded two officers and 18 enlisted men. They also killed 13 horses and wounded twice as many more.

"When the 23d Pa. left us to join its brigade, the 69th N. Y. took its place behind the trails of the pieces. They, too, thought kindly of the battery, for one was heard to say every man should have a bat-

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T. D. Neighbor, Co. D. 52d Ohio, gives & me of his experiences on the old field of Little Kenesaw during a recent visit. He stopped at Marietta, and with others made the side trip. Little Kenesaw is now known as Cheatham's Hill. The Union lines of battle and Confederate works could be easily traced. Even the tunnel was found. The second growth of timber has arisen, and the leaves afford a great protection to the earthworks, and as there is but little freazing in that country if left unprotected, these earthworks will remain as they are for many

"Some of the hillsides we charged up the

morning of June 27, 1864, have been cleared

away and in growing corn; but from our second line of works the hill above us is vet in woods. Any comrade who belonged to and was present on that beautiful and fatal day would quickly recognize the place. It will well repay any comrade of Dan Mc-Cook's Brigade to make the trip; yes, or of Mitchell's, Harker's or Wagoner's Brigades. "The fort which contained a four-gun battery, to our left, is well preserved, and the lunets or trenches the enemy dug from his works in front of our brigade and Harker's to get out of his main line to the rear for food and supplies while we besieged them from June 27 to night of July 2, are

just as the enemy left them. "Comrades, this hill ought to be preserved. The four brigades who formed the assaulting column on that day, who unflinchingly marched into that slaughter-pen, who no bly dared to do or die, should see to it and buy it and mark it, so that our children might visit it and remember the deeds of their fathers. The hill is about two miles from Marietta. Don't fail to go and see it, whenever opportunity offers."

Easiest Way's the Best. W. N. Gillett, Co. H, 94th Ohio, Waldo, Fla., says the fellows who have been claiming the capture of that 4-gun battery at Resaca will have to stand back. He captured it, and this is how he did it: "I was sitting in my tent fighting a couple of graybacks. I felt a slap on my shoulder, and there stood Uncle Billy with a broad grin on his genial countenance. I invited him to a seat and passed him a weed and my stub for a light. Said he: 'There's a battery over there that is giving us considerable trouble, and I want to take it in. I came over to see if you would oblige me by looking the ground over and find the best way to approach it, Mo., was the gunner), knocked a wheel off

and take it in out of the wet.' "I turned to the man who took care of a balloon I kept handy, and told him to get it of shell about the size of an ordinary inkready. We started, soon passing over the battery. I felt a tremendous jolt, and I saw we had dropped anchor and booked onto the battery. We stood still for a moment and

then began to move off with the battery. "I heard the boom of cannon below. Blessed if my man hadn't slid down the anchor rope and was working that 4-gun battery for all it was worth. The rebels were lighting out and throwing away their arms and tumbling over each other to get away. Just as we were sailing off the field the Union troops came charging up to take the battery. I hope this will forever settle the controversy over the battery."

Mrs. H. H. Remick, Clearwater, Minn., desires information regarding her husband, Franklin A. Remick, who served in Co. H. a large residence owned by a Mis. Williams. 6th Minn. Has not been heard from since | tonville, N. C., and the fight continued until The East Tennesseeans, a Union regiment, Dec. 4, 1889, when he left 2302 N street, Lin- dark. The rebels charged us seven consecucoln, Neb., to come to Lakeville, Minn. If tive times. We drove them back with anyone can give me information about him, grape and canister. When the rebs would whether dead or alive, they will be liberally rewarded. First at Fort Stevens.

A. G. Jacobs, Sergeant, Co. B, 6th Ohio Cav., Edgar, Neb., writes: "Within the last few years I have seen several articles in regard to the Fort Stevens fight on the 12th of July, 1864. The writers all claim their organization was the first of the Union troops at the fort. Comrade Jacobs says his command started from Camp Stoneman at daylight, July 11, 1864, and reached Fort Stevens at 11 o'clock in the morning. Presi-

dent Lincoln passed them on the way. "As the head of our column passed the fort, some 30 rods to the north, in front, we saw a heavy rebel skirmish-line. They commenced a lively skirmish. We were in His body was properly laid out, his staff was | the breastworks, and soon opened on them paroled, and Maj. Light says the funeral took | with our carbines. In about 10 minutes place immediately after the Union forces re- they began to fall back, and we jumped the works and went after them.

"About 40 rods down the slope was a cross fence. We held our position along the fence, and the rebels held some timber in our

"Late in the day we charged down into the edge of the woods and encountered a State. He made his escape shortly after- superior force in a good position. About 5 p. m. we fell back to our fence. Just then a small brigade of infantry from the Sixth doubtedly the greatest plunderer and par- Corps on the ground, and relieved us in front | would go slow, and then go on the dead run of Fort Stevens.

"My diary says that when we got to the ceedingly upon hearing that he had been fort that day there was no one in the fort, but only a guard from the Invalid Corps and a few from the convalescent camp."

The Death of Gen. Lyon.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In reply to Mr. Wilson's statement in your issue of Oct. 10, regarding the death of Gen. Lyon, I would like to say:

1. Mr. Wilson says that "Gen. Lyon was not leading any charge or any body when he was killed." Yet the official report of Maj. (since Lieut.-Gen.) Schofield distinctly says that Gen. Lyon was leading "the 2d when he received his death-wound. Official Records, War of the Rebellion, Series I., Vol. III., page 67.)

The same statement is made by Mr. Thos. L. Snead, in his book, "The Fight for Missouri," p. 288, and by Wiley Britton, in "The Civil War on the Border," p. 98.

2. Mr. Wilson says, further: "Gen. Sweeny was not near him, and did not order Lieut. Hines to put him (sic) in an ambulance."

If Mr. Wilson had read the article carefully, he would have noticed that Gen. Sweeny does not state how near he was to Gen. Lyon when the latter was killed: nor does he say that he ordered Lieut. Hines to on Couch's Division at Malvern Hill, Oct. 10. | put the body into an ambulance. He says: "I gave orders to Lieut. Hines to remain with the body until it was put into an ambulance, which he did, but I subsequently learned that it was afterward taken out to make room for a wounded man." Maj. Wm. H. Wherry, in his account of

> pp. 338-9), states: "The body was taken to a place selected as a hospital, and placed in an ambulance, with positive orders that in no case was it to be removed from the vehicle. By somebody's orders it was taken from the ambu-

The Keystone Publishing Company of Philadelphia are now offering great inducements to solicitors for the holiday trade. They will give any reliable man or woman big pay from now until after Christmas to take orders for their famous book of war stories, "Sparks from the Camp-Fire." This popular book is now running in the sixth edition, in which will appear a full account of the Louisville Encampment. The Keystone is financially above question, and any comrade will do well to write them. Their address is 234 and 236 South Eighth street.

SWEENY, Astoria, N. Y.

## THEIR RECORDS.

Brief Sketches of the Services of Various Commands.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has in hand several bundred requests for regimental bistories. All such requests will be acceded to in due time, although those now received cannot be published for at least a year, owing to lack of space. Numerous sketches have already been published, and of these none can be found room for a second time, until all have been printed.]

Battery I, 2d Ill. L. A.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in a

recent issue of your paper a mention of Battery I, 2d Ill. L. A. Your scribe was a member of that organization, enlisting at the age of 13 years nine months and 21 days. The battery was in the war (Western Department) from the beginning to the Grand Review at Washington in '65. Battery I fired the last gun at Bentonville, N. C., in the Spring of 1865. Battery I has a grand history, were it properly written up. The officer killed, as mentioned in your paper, was Capt. Cole. Your scribe was by the side of him when he was killed. Our battery was strung out in marching order on a road in lower Georgia. We came to a swamp, which the road ran through. A small rebel battery was on the other side of the swamp, and they fired two shots into our moving column, which halted us. A pike intended through the swamp, and large live-oass, covered with moss, hung over the pike from both sides. Capt. Cole dismounted, dropped on right knee, with his fieldglass to his eye, when a cannon-ball from the rebel batterya 10-pounder-passed through his body, going in at the left hip and coming out at the right, carrying a revolver through him with t. The ball struck the ground after passing through him and entered one of the gun

horses in the breast, coming out at his hips, struck the ground again, and went on into the woods. Capt. Cole fell on his face. His last and only words were: "I am killed." It was nearly sundown when this happened. We went into camp, and buried the poor Captain a few feet from where he fell. Orin Manchester, I think, a native of Nebraska, was straddle of the horse which the cannon-ball passed through. Lieut. Rich, afterwards Captain, ordered the battery-we had four guns at that time-into position. The guns were unlimbered and the woods on the other side of the swamp shelled for about half an hour, and if there are any rebels left to tell how business was running on the other side of that swamp for a time we would like to hear from them. Battery I had lots of hard fights, and wore out two sets of guns. Her first set, six guns, were 10-pound rifled Rodmans, which were considered the best field-guns in use in those days. At the siege of Atlanta, and during an artillery duel, a rebel shell borst over one of these guns (J. G. A. King, of Kansas City, the gun, killed and wounded seven or eight men in the gun-squad, and weided a piece bottle in the breech of the gun about eight inches forward of the vent. When the gun was turned over to the Government, after being condemned, the shell was still there. Who knows anything about that gun? Where is it? Lieut, Rich, who was in command of that section, was knocked down and covered up with dirt. I was within a few feet of the gun when the shell burst, and saw Rich when he

crawled out of the dirt, and heard him tell King to give them -. The next shot from King's gun, after putting on the fifth wheel, must have knocked a rebel gun into splinters, as you could see with the naked eye wheels, frying-pans, chunks of wood and dead men go into the air 20 feet, and a shout rang out the whole length of the Union lines. Our battery was attacked about noon at Bencome within a rod or so of our guns, we would double and treble charge, throw our guns right and left-oblique, and let them have it. By doing this we got more men than we could by shooting straight at them. Once that afternoon the rebels came right up to our guns, which we drew back perhaps five rods, fighting them off with our sidearms. We stuck to our guns, however, and turned them over to the Government at Washington. That night, after the fight, I was put on guard over Headquarters. Headquarters was by the side of an old stump, just back of the battery, and was occupied by Capt. Judson Rich and Lieut. Geo. Ward -one blanket over them and one under them that night. I, the guard, fell asleep. A coal of fire popped out and set the blankets on fire. Lieut. Ward jumped up, kicked the fire and blankets out of camp, and swore he would kill me just as soon as it got daylight; but he never did. There were funny things as well as serious things happened during the war. Battery I camped a few miles south of Richmond on its road to Washington, where we received orders to dig a big hole in the midst of a bunch of trees, and bury our ammunition, which we did. This was done to lighten up our loads, the war being over. In crossing the James River Bridge into Richmond the teams to close up. Our battery did this, and in making the turn to the left, around Libby Prison, one of the big battery-wagon wheels ran off, going straight up the street, instead of turning to the left with the balance of the battery. The street straight ahead was lined with people, all kinds and colors. They were out there to see the Yanks go by. The wheel ran 10 rods up the street, knocking down perhaps a hundred people. We stopped the battery, got the wheel, put it on, and came home; never heard how many people were killed .- H. SKINNER, Battery

I, 2d Ill. Art., Springview, Neb. The 20th Battery, Ind. L. A..

This battery was organized at Indianapolie Ind. Sent 28 1862 to serve three years. lis, Ind., Sept. 28, 1862, to serve three years, Mention The National Tribune. and was mustered out June 10, 1865. Frank A. Rose was commissioned Captain. He resigned Feb. 18, 1863. Capt. Milton A. Osborn next commanded the battery. He resigned Feb. 19, 1865. He was succeeded by Capt. John I. Morris, who was in command when the battery was mustered out. Capt. Morris was retained in service until October, 1865. The battery was known as "Noble's Battery," and served in the Reserve Artillery, AGENTS WANTED all over. New novelty. Big Fourteenth Corps. Its total loss was one man L. F. Votruba & Co., 56 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill. killed and 24 died.

The 21st Battery, Ind. L. A. The battery was organized at Indianapolis. Ind., to serve three years, and mustered into the service Sept. 9, 1862, with William W. Andrews as Captain. Capt. Andrews was honorably discharged Sept. 17, 1864, on account of disability. Abram P. Andrew was then commissioned, and remained with the battery until it was mustered out. The organization was known as "Andrews's Battery," and served in Reynolds's Division, the battle (see "Lyon and Missouri in 1861," | Fourteenth Corps. Its loss was four men killed and 24 died.

The 23d Battery, Ind. L. A. This battery was organized at Indianapolis, Ind., and mustered into the service for three years, Nov. 8, 1862, with James H. Myer as Captain. The battery was muslance and left on the field."-WILLIAM M. tered out July 2, 1865. Capt. Myers was with the command throughout its service. The battery served in Cox's Division, Twenty-third Corps, and was known as 'Myer's Battery," in honor of its Captain. The total loss was two men killed and 17 died.

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